

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1835.

To Correspondents.

As the Editor of the Farmer has nothing to do with the business concerns of the paper, he requests all communications in regard to it, whether for publication or otherwise, directed to WM. NOYES & Co. Letters containing money or relating merely to business transactions, must be *post paid*.

Cast Iron Ploughs.

Our farmers are beginning to become more and more in favor of using the Cast Iron Plough. At first they were rather shy, fearing that they would break and leave them in the lurch, should they run against a stone or a stump. Occasionally, we meet with one that will break a little too easy, owing to bad iron, but when you get one of solid and good iron, there is but little more, if any, risk in a cast iron plough than in any other.

The advantages are, that they are more durable—or in other words, the mould boards, &c. will not decay so soon as the wooden ones will—they may be made (if not sold so) cheaper than the other kind—Can be made of a more uniform shape, and need not be so heavy as the cumbersome old fashioned sort. There are now a great variety in the market, of almost every *shape and twist*. You will find some very good ones, lately made by Col. Stone of Gardiner, and for sale by Messrs. PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co., and SAMUEL CHANDLER in this village. We think they are as well made, and as thoroughly put together as any ploughs that are sent from the Westward. Among them you will also find some double mould board ploughs, which to our certain knowledge, having used one in times past, from the same pattern—is a valuable implement in free and easy soils. We have used them for making the furrows for planting potatoes, and when the potatoes were up, have also used them for hoeing the same, running it between the rows. We should like to have the Colonel patronized—*We say*, we should like to have the Col. patronized, because he has taken much pains to make good ploughs and deserves a share of encouragement.

Grease for Wheelaxles.

What is the best grease for wheels? said one "whip" to another the other day. *Tar*, said the other. *Tar!* I despise tar, and grease *won't stay there*. Now had they put the question to our *grave selves*, we could have told them of a valuable material to diminish friction, not only in carriage wheel

boxes, but in all machinery whatever. The composition we believe was first used in the iron works on the Boston Mill dam, and consists of *soapstone*, finely pulverized and mixed with grease or soft tallow. It is an excellent application—a real *anti-frictionist*.

Shape of Cattles Horns.

A correspondent sends us the following queries—

"MR. HOLMES:—I suppose the object of your paper is to elicit and disseminate information on matters generally, which may be interesting to farmers. I should like to know what treatment may be adopted with neat cattle, so as to produce such shape and form to their horns as may be desired. For instance, I have a likely steer of about 24 months of age, whose horns are too low and too broad. Will rasping or scraping them on either side increase or diminish the growth on the side so treated? or can any application be made which will have that effect and so change their direction?"

The horns of cattle, it is well known, are formed upon a kind of spongy bone called a pith, which is attached to the head by that kind of joining called a *suture*. When growing, it is not very difficult to give them any shaped required. But after they have arrived to their full size it is difficult to alter their shape. It is true that we sometimes see a horn of an ox or cow bent down by force, this is done by breaking the joining, and the horn being held on by the skin and integuments, grows fast again. It is said that if you take a gouge and cut out the soft nubs which we find on the heads of calves where the horns are to be, they will have no horns at all.

In regard to shaping them, we once put a bar of iron across the horns of a two years old Bull that was somewhat cross. His horns then stood straight and were broad. In the course of the year, however, they began to curl in—their points being kept at the same distance while their bodies grew—they bulged out on the outside—came down horizontally and assumed an entirely different shape from what they evidently would, had they not been meddled with.

Scraping them then on one side will undoubtedly have some tendency to make them curve on the side scraped—but a socket of iron would be the surest method, and this must be contrived to meet wishes and circumstances. If you wished to bring the points together—put across an iron that you can shorten every week or two, or, if you wished to push them out, have your iron to lengthen. If to turn up, you would probably want a ring around the root of the horn and a bar that could be fastened to the ring and the tip of the horn and shortened occasionally—the ring should also be made to open occasionally or it would pinch the horn too much as it grew larger in diameter.

We once heard that a man bent the horns of a cow that he had stolen, by putting a hot loaf of bread on each horn, and bending them while they were softened by the heat. This is probably a "fish story." The pith could not be bent however

you might soften the horns. The tips of the horn, where there is no pith, we should think would be the only part that could be operated upon in that way. It is asserted that by putting madder in provender and feeding cattle with it, their horns and bones will become red.

Strong Butter.

We wish our dairy women would learn *one* thing, viz: to work out all the buttermilk from the butter they make, and prepare it in such a manner that it will keep sweet during the year.—And we wish our butter merchants would learn *two* things, viz: how to lay butter down in such a manner that it shall not become strong or rancid—and to discriminate between *good* butter and *poor* butter, and pay a price accordingly.

We feel rather *sour-croûtish* on this subject, having had our throats *rancidified* for a long time with what was once butter, till our very disposition begins to grow rather unsavory. The very milk of our human kindness begins to curdle, and we have actually had to swallow one or two anathemas against careless dairy women and the indiscriminating buyer and vender of half-churned, half-worked, and ought to be, half-priced article, called in common language, through pure courtesy—butter.

The art of making good butter is exceedingly simple, and may be reduced to a few rules. In the first place keep every utensil clean and sweet. Then be careful to churn the cream before it is too old. Churn it well, till the buttermilk is separated from the butter. Work out all the buttermilk, and then salt with good Turks Island or rock salt. We dislike Liverpool salt. It is not so pure as the other kind. It contains Glaubers salts—Sulphate of magnesia, muriate of lime, and other impurities, with now and then a gravel stone to sharpen your grinders.

Twitch Grass—Quitch Grass—Couch Grass—Witch Grass.

This troublesome grass which is so tenacious of life that it will grow either end up, and multiples the faster the more it is divided and bids defiance to almost every body, unless it be totally grubbed up and cast into an oven, it is said may be destroyed in the following manner as practiced by Mr. Taylor of Lewiston, Me. After ploughing the ground he sows it as early as possible with Buck wheat. This springs up and prevents the twitch grass from growing, about the last of June, when the Buck wheat is in Blossom he ploughs it under and sows another crop. This springs up and has time to ripen its seed before frost.

Monthlies.

HOVEYS AMERICAN GARDENERS MAGAZINE—FOR APRIL.

This Magazine for April is well filled, or in other words, filled well. Its matter is rather more strictly Horticultural, than some of the former, and consequently more interesting to the Gardener than the farmer.

Article I. Is upon the professional education of Gardeners—by Grant Thornburn. Grant says "let no man think that any thing is impossible for this is the bane of all improvement.—Good "Lawrie Todd," we like that sentiment.

II. On the Physiology of the vine with fruits, and a new method of forming vine borders, by Francis Hay Esq. This is full of sound sense. He says that he has an Isabella Grape vine about four years old, running on a roof which produced last year three bushels of grapes and all well matured. The roots running S. West and the tops N. East. His cellar drains the roots and keeps them of the proper moisture.

III. On the propagation of the Grape vine with observations on its management, pruning, &c. in the Green House.—This is the continuation of an excellent communication by J. W. Russell.

IV. On raising new varieties of Grapes from Seed with an account of a variety called Pond's Seedling by S. Pond. Mr. Pond recommends sowing seeds of Grapes for the production of new varieties.—His seedling is from seeds of the Isabella or Catawba both of which he sowed—is ripe by the last of September, and differs from either of the kind sown.

V. Cultivation of the Dahlia, by E. Putnam, very good directions for the cultivation of this flower.

VI. Cultivation of annuals, by the conductors, a good article and just in time.

VII. Observations on the Camelia, by M. O. Wilder, useful directions to those who have Camelia's to take care of.

VIII. On the cultivation of the Chinese Chrysanthemums, by the conductors, and good of course. We think the Chrysanthemum is entitled to as much gratitude as any of flora's tribe. They keep themselves in the back ground till the gay and fleeting forms of summer have left you and old winter begins to scowl at you over the hills, and then they come out as lively and as gay as if nothing was the matter without. They seem to reconcile you to the loss of summer and welcome you to the fireside again.

The number also contains the usual *quantum* of Reviews and Miscellaneous notices.

PORTLAND MAGAZINE—FOR APRIL.

As interesting as ever. The Confession is a thrilling tale—but why need the author be so conscientious as to put a little truth-telling note at the bottom? What care we if every particular is not according to the "law and the evidence" provided the story is the better and the moral none the worse.

Among other articles is a long one from John Neal, "Children, What are they?" Truth told in a pleasing shape—one of Neal's best. Many other things worth reading but which we have not room to mention.

CULTIVATOR, AND NEW YORK FARMER have also been received—full of valuable matter as we shall show you hereafter.

For the Maine Farmer.

Effect of Fermentation on the Vegetation of Grain.

(CONCLUDED.)

MR. HOLMES:—I hope the importance of this subject will be thought a sufficient apology for writing again on this matter. It is now about twelve months since I have devoted particular attention to the study of agriculture; during which period I have read much, as well as made such observations in practice as opportunity afforded. The result of which has been, that facts seem to be so much at variance with most of the theories I have read, and

the practice of eminent farmers in this country, that I have been almost induced to lay down my pen and write no more for the Farmer. I have been afraid it would be thought I affected singularity, merely, for the purpose of attracting public notice. Not only so, there is a great want of well attested and discriminating experiments to test my particular views on the subject of my caption as well as others. Yet there are many important reasons why this subject should be well understood. The peculiar delicacy of grain plants in this particular, and their extreme liability to injury from this cause is one. Another arises from the consideration that vegetable matters, which form the basis of the greatest part of our manure, in some of its form, excites a rapid fermentation. And as grain, especially wheat, forms such an important item in our agricultural products, too much pains cannot be taken to investigate the subject.

It has been said, and said truly, that we must make our land moderately rich to insure a good crop of wheat; that is, according to the common practice of applying manure. Lorain says, land may be made too rich to bear wheat. It is generally thought also, and perhaps truly, that the greatest crops of wheat that can possibly be grown, under any circumstances, require less manure than the greatest crop of maize. Whether this is the case or not, I cannot say; for it is evident to me, that in almost all cases of high manuring for grain, that in some period of its growth the fermentation is far too rapid. This, as far as my observation extends, always produces disease in some form or other. It has been thought by some to be the moving, if not immediate, cause of rust. I am satisfied it may be a concurring cause. If the immediate cause of rust be, as I expect, animalculæ; as some tribes delight in taking refuge under and near the surface of the ground; hot fermenting manure may suit their taste and convenience better than almost any other. But however rust or mildew, or blight may take place in grain, it is true beyond all doubt, that the fermentation of manure sometimes has an agency in producing or increasing its effects. Here then it seems we must look for the principal failure in raising grain, in old land, where the land is not too poor, and the cultivation is otherwise good. If I am correct in this opinion, and I must think so until facts convince me that I am wrong, the great inquiry is, how can animal and vegetable manure be managed so as to insure a fermentation sufficient for the prosperous growth of the grain, and increase to excess? This must, from the nature of the case, be a difficult attainment. However, that much may be done, and a great improvement made on our present modes of management, I have no doubt. Strong manures must evidently be applied with great caution. On this point we are frequently deceived for sometime in two loads of manure of equal measure, one may have three times the strength of the other.

In applying rich manure, to avoid the evil of which we are speaking, it ought to be very finely pulverized, so that its rich juices will be immediately absorbed by the soil, for it must be obvious where considerable masses of manure are found, a rapid fermentation will be excited, and the root of the grain will be destroyed or disordered. It must also be obvious that to make the surface of the soil very rich with such manure, as the worst method which could be adopted. As a strong fermentation must unavoidably take place if there should be heat and moisture enough, (and it would require but little heat,) the decomposition of the roots so rapidly might even leave the plants without sufficient sup-

port, so that they might fall down from the "effect of disease." Nor would this be the only difficulty. If the plants should be fortunate enough 'to maintain an erect position,' and very dry weather take place, as few or no healthy roots could extend through this mass, the pernicious consequences must be obvious. The texture of the soils we cultivate also is a proper subject of consideration, as they tend to excite or retard the fermentation of manure. Land attracts and radiates heat; clay is the opposite of this. The depth of soil at which it is proper, under all circumstances, to place the manure so as to secure the best results is another important consideration in this business. If we always knew what the season would be, we could easier determine this point. In free open soils it would undoubtedly be safest to place it some considerable depth below the surface, not only to avoid the evil of too rapid fermentation, but also to prevent the "thief evaporation" from stealing a considerable proportion of this valuable substance. Just enough however must be applied to the surface to give the plants a fair chance. Lime and gypsum will, most probably, be peaceful auxiliaries in attaining the object we have in view; but as I am not practically acquainted with their operation, I shall decline entering into any details on this subject.

And now, brother Farmers, I want you to think on this subject; and not only think, but carefully watch and examine your grain this season while it is growing, and give us the results of your experiments. Don't let us depend on "Yankee guessing" any longer where certainty is attainable. Methinks already some light begins, though in faint gleams, to break in upon us; we seem now to know where to look for more light on this subject. Will you then be kind enough to give us facts. "Able pens" can't help us in this business without facts. They may, it is true, form and unform ingenious theories—but we have a sufficient stock of them on hand. Only one year of the five has transpired which I thought it would probably take us to settle the question about rust in grain, &c. If you do your duty, no doubt it will be done.

J. H. J.

Peru, March, 1835.

P. S. I have been much puzzled at the different results attending the free use of animal manure in my practice. In the 100th page of the 2d vol. of the Maine Farmer I mentioned that I never had noticed any apparently bad effects from the most liberal use of it; nor had I been able to obtain that knowledge from others. Since which I have seen a very different result. What is the cause of this? Mature reflection has satisfied me it is in the different texture of the soil. In the 116th page of the 2d vol. of the Farmer, I stated the fact that I once sowed a piece of wheat on a deep and rich soil, with the application besides of a liberal quantity of animal manure, and yet the grain was excellent, except where it lodged. This was, as I stated, on a deep soil on extremely mellow loam, and lay at the foot of a steep hill, full of ledges, over and among which, a small stream of cold water, fed by springs, find their way. These are seldom discovered above ground, and are all absorbed at the foot of the hill in this mellow soil, where they filter through it slowly; and some of them are discovered at the other side of this piece of land by the side of a brook. Here we find a sufficient cause always in operation to check fermentation. In the 355th page of the 2d vol. of the Farmer, M. S. relates an experiment he tried to ascertain the effect of an excess of animal manure in producing rust. He says he applied a weak solution of salt, &c. With-

out questioning, in the least, the efficacy of salt as a manure, I should say in this case, as the stalks of the wheat plants had turned yellow at the bottom, there was no excessive fermentation of the manure, and of course, no material injury to the crop, and probably the salt did neither hurt nor good.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The Culture of Silk.

We publish the following letter as an introduction to the extracts we have annexed, in preference to any remarks of our own:

Marcellus, March 4, 1835.

MR. L. TUCKER—The report of the Commissioners, appointed under an act of the last Legislature, to inquire into the regimen and discipline of our State Prisons, has just come into my hands. The whole of it is highly interesting to the citizens of this state, yet that part of it which recommends the introduction of the culture and manufacture of Silk in these penitentiary establishments, peculiarly attracts my attention.

I do not believe you can devote one, two, or more, pages of the Farmer to a more useful and acceptable purpose, than by giving a few extracts from this Report, relating to the last mentioned subject. There are appended to the Report, some interesting remarks of the late Chief Justice Spencer, on the subject, and in favor of the object thus recommended. From these too, extracts should be taken, for they merit the most extensive publication. It appears to me that the project of converting our State Prisons into silk manufactories cannot fail of commending itself to the approbation of all discerning citizens. Farmers then, and all others who have the means of doing it, should promptly come up to the aid of this object by planting Mulberry trees, and preparing to supply the raw material. Why are our citizens so faithless in regard to this business, and so slow to engage in it? It certainly holds out the most cheering prospects of successful enterprise. It will be seen that, if the project recommended by the commissioners is carried into effect, a ready home market for cocoons and silk in any of its forms, will be supplied, and that, no doubt, at liberal prices. This subject should especially engage the attention of Superintendents of Poor houses, and they ought not to slumber over it.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

DAN BRADLEY.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners above alluded to:

"The manufacture of silk, which is included in the articles above enumerated, as likely to prove profitable and useful, deserves a more explicit notice. The Commissioners learned, from his Excellency the Governor, that the late Chief Justice Spencer had some views upon the subject, which he was disposed to submit for their consideration. They accordingly called upon Judge Spencer, and obtained his permission to append to their report his views, which he read to them, and which are herewith submitted, marked S. By some quite recent publications in the newspapers, it appears that a machine has been invented, and is now exhibiting at the Capitol in Washington, by which the difficult art of nicely reeling the silk from the cocoons, with that of preparing it for the loom, is attached with comparative little labor. The Commissioners, upon considerable reflection, are satisfied, that this business may be introduced into both the State Prisons in this State with great advantage. The business of raising mulberry trees, and picking the leaves for the purpose of feeding the worms, is rather agricultural in character, and would be difficult of prosecution among convicts, who must necessarily labor in large numbers on a small space of ground; but the business of preparing the silk from the cocoons, and weaving it, presents no such difficulties, and by starting those branches of the business in each of the prisons, and increasing it as fast as the supply of cocoons raised in the country for sale would warrant; and, at the same time, by taking measures to promote the production of cocoons in the country, by the offer of a fair price and a certain market for them, and by the immediate planting of that part of the state farm at Sing Sing, which is not wanted for marble quarries, with the white mulberry, with a view to the raising of seeds and plants for distribution, it is confidently be-

lieved, the most beneficial results may be obtained. It is satisfactorily established, by experiment, that both the soil and climate of every part of the country are eminently adapted to the culture of silk, and that too of a very superior quality.

"The present imports of silk goods into this country are enormous, and not less than from five to ten millions of dollars annually. If the introduction of so important an article, as a staple production, can be produced, or indeed in any degree promoted, by means of the labor of convicts, it would be something towards remunerating the country for their depredations. All efforts to produce such a result, with any reasonable hope of success, are at least, highly worthy the attention of an enlightened Legislature.

"The suggestion of Mr. Spencer, in his remarks upon the subject, that cocoons might be advantageously produced at the several county poor-house establishments, is also worthy of attention. The immediate planting of the white mulberry, to a considerable extent, upon the farms attached to the several county poor-houses, would not only be the means of supplying the prisons with cocoons, but would afford a profitable business for the several counties, and be peculiarly adapted to the feeble powers of most of the inmates of those establishments. The attention to be paid to this branch of the subject, which for its full development will take a period of several years, should not, in the mean time, prevent the adoption of the proposed measures for the intermediate, and if it should prove necessary, permanent, employment of the convicts."

The following is from the Statement furnished to the Commissioners by Judge SPENCER:

"That our soil and climate is favorable to the rearing of the mulberry, is a fact too well established and notorious to require any observation. The worm has been successfully raised in various parts of this State, within my own knowledge, and I presume within the knowledge of several gentlemen of both Houses of the Legislature; and I consider it as well ascertained that the climate of this State is genial to the silk worm.

"The greatest hindrance hitherto to the culture of silk, has been the difficulty of extracting it from the cocoons; the reels in use in France and other parts of the continent where the worm is raised, are so imperfect that it has been considered an art of difficult acquisition to reel the silk in an even and perfect manner from the cocoons, so as to be suitable for fabrics; and from the circumstances that the worm is not reared to any considerable extent, if at all, in England, it would be necessary to procure instructors in the art of filature from France, or in some part of Europe, unless indeed American ingenuity has surmounted the difficulty. It has been confidently asserted that Messrs. Gay and Mosley of Connecticut, have invented a machine for extracting the silk from the cocoons, by which the fibre of the thread is preserved from fretting by friction, and is consequently less liable to break in the weaving; and I have seen within a few days an account of the exhibition of their reel, and its operation in a very satisfactory manner in the Capitol at Washington. If this reel should answer the purpose attributed to it, then one of the most serious and one of the greatest difficulties in the culture of silk in this country, is already overcome.

"I have already said that the culture of silk does not exist in England, and the same remark applies to Mexico, and yet it is certain that the mere manufacture of silk in England is one of its greatest sources of wealth. If with a more genial climate we can produce the silk and manufacture it, may it not be safely affirmed that it will be to us a greater source of riches and wealth?

"Immediate measures ought to be undertaken under the auspices of the State, to induce the planting of the mulberry, either by judicious bounties, or exemption to a certain extent from taxation. I think it would be advisable for the State to purchase tracts of land in the vicinity of the State Prisons, say two hundred acres for each, and immediately commence the cultivation of the mulberry in a way to insure a supply of leaves in the shortest period possible, to the end that the worms may be raised by some of the convicts. If the public can rely on finding a market for their cocoons at the State Prisons, then a strong inducement will be held out to the rearing of the worm: And when it is considered that the process is perfectly simple, and that it

requires only the labor of women and children, subtracting nothing from other agricultural labor, and that the gains are almost all clear profits, it ought not to be doubted, that in a few years there will be an abundant supply of cocoons, which from the great facilities of transportation, can readily be conveyed to the prisons. Inasmuch, however, as we cannot expect a supply of cocoons in sufficient quantity for the prisons in a less time than five or six years, and it may be more, and as it is desirable that the new system shall go into operation as soon as may be, I perceive no objection to the adoption of measures to procure at once a supply of manufactured silk, with which to commence the instruction of a portion of the convicts in the art of manufacturing. There can, I think, be no doubt, with such a widely extended commerce as we enjoy, unmanufactured silk can be procured on terms as favorable to us as to the English manufacturer. With regard to instructors, they can be obtained at all events from England, and it is believed they are already in the country among the emigrants from England. There should be a skilful superintendent, and two or three other good workmen engaged on the express condition to instruct the convicts in the various processes of dyeing and manufacturing.

"When it is considered that the convicts are of all ages, and that they are ingenious, it scarcely admits of a doubt, that a considerable portion of them would be apt learners, and, after some time, be capable of instructing others, and thus, while we were preparing to rear the worm and produce the cocoon, the art of manufacturing could be attained. If, after all, we are to have recourse to the foreign reel, and should be obliged to obtain instruction in the art of reeling, it would, I think, be advisable to begin with that also at once. Cocoons can be procured, with little trouble, in sufficient quantities to afford instruction in the art of reeling, and one or more instructors can be procured. In a report made to the House of Representatives in Congress, in 1829, it was stated, that the importations into the United States of silk fabrics, in five years, from 1821 to 1825, inclusive, amounted to \$35,165,494; of which only \$7,968,011 were exported; and, by a document recently published, it appears that the importation of silks from France alone, in 1833, amounted to \$6,256,000; so that our importation of silk goods from various countries, cannot be less than about \$10,000,000 annually; exceeding considerably the value of our bread stuff exported.

"These facts would seem to call for a united effort, to avail ourselves of the advantages within our power, in opening a new source of industry, holding out the assurance of such rich rewards to the agriculturalist, and the mechanical ingenuity of this country.

"If the convicts in our State Prisons are able, by their labor, at the low price for which they have been let out, to maintain themselves, and even produce a surplus, can it be reasonably doubted, that after a short time they will be able, in the culture and manufacture of silk, to increase the profits of the prison?

"I had omitted, in its proper place, to state, that the county poor-houses would be very proper places to rear the silk worm. They have generally farms attached to them; in these should immediately be planted mulberry trees. The inmates of these houses are generally incapable of severe labor, but are very well adapted to gathering the leaves, and tending the worms. This employment would be a lucrative business, and the poor-house alone, in a few years, would afford cocoons to employ a considerable number of the convicts. The duty of organizing and bringing into operation the plan proposed, may properly be confided to one or more of the State officers, with the aid of the officers and inspectors of the prisons. I cannot speak of the expense of the necessary machinery, and the compensation to the instructors, but it may be safely asserted, that these are insignificant when compared with the high advantages and the rich rewards which may safely be anticipated; besides the satisfaction of quieting the apprehensions and complaints of our deserving fellow-citizens.

"If the State of New York shall be the first State in the Union to introduce, on a large scale the culture of silk, and its manufacture also, she will have another claim on the admiration of her co-States; and if any suggestions of mine shall aid in this great and splendid enterprise, it will afford me high satisfaction.

A. SPENCER.

January 28, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

Our readers will excuse us for inserting so long an article which may at first appear not to interest us in this section of the Union—but there is much good information in it and many ideas that are worth treasuring up. Ed. Me. Farmer.

Report.

By Mr. Sherrard of Morgan county, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred certain memorials from Morgan, Frederick and Shenandoah Counties, praying for a Geological survey of the State of Virginia, with a view to the discovery and development of its Geological and Mineral resources.

The select committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions from the counties of Morgan, Frederick and Shenandoah, on the subject of a geological and chemical survey of the state, have had that subject under consideration, and respectfully report:

1. In looking to the example of other countries, as well as of several of our sister states, it would appear that great practical importance is attached to the geological and chemical enquiries which they have respectively instituted. In conjunction with extensive and minute topographical surveys, many of the governments of Europe have set on foot systematic and detailed enquiries into the geological features and mineral resources of their respective domains. France, Sweden, Russia, several of the German and Italian states, and Great Britain, have shewn great activity in pushing forward these investigations. The latter government especially, has distinguished herself by the most liberal and steady zeal in developing those natural resources of the land, which form the basis of her wealth and power. The ordinance map of Great Britain, which is yet only in part published, and which, besides topographical details, is looked upon as a signal proof of the liberal spirit and practical wisdom of the government of that country. In this country likewise, a growing conviction of the great importance of such enquiries, has led several of the states to make provision for extensive practical surveys on a plan somewhat analogous to those conducted in Europe. The survey of Massachusetts under the superintendence of professor Hitchcock of Amherst college, has already been completed, and judging from the immense mass of details, under the head of economical geology, embodied in his comprehensive report recently published in a very large octavo volume, there can be no doubt that the community for whose benefit the survey was undertaken has been amply gratified by the important discoveries it has brought to light, and the valuable practical bearings of most of its details. In this report, we behold a state possessing but little variety of geological features, displaying an amount and diversity of resources, (in part until now undiscovered, and never before arranged so as to be understood,) which cannot be contemplated without pride and satisfaction. Maryland and Tennessee are following the wise example of Massachusetts, and there is reason to believe that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York will, either during the present or the next year, authorise similar undertakings. In the preliminary report of professor Duncatell of Maryland, will be found the most abundant evidence of the practical benefits which are to be anticipated from such researches.—Though based upon a merely superficial reconnaissance of the state, this valuable document develops a number of interesting facts in its geology, of which little or nothing had been previously known, and from which new impulses to the enterprise of extensive districts of the state, may be confidently expected to proceed. The subsequent report recently presented to the legislature of Maryland, embodying all the details of the first year's operations in regular survey, has not yet reached us, but from what we learn, the developments which it contains are of a character to enlist the wisdom and patriotism of the state very warmly in the prosecution of the survey. Of the practical utility of the researches now in progress in Tennessee, the published reports and other documents relating to the subject, speak in the most unqualified and encouraging language. The labours of professor Troost, to whom this survey has been committed, have already contributed a large amount of useful information relative to the mineral and agricultural re-

sources of the soil of Tennessee. In the other states above alluded to, the adoption of similar measures for the investigation of their natural territorial resources, has been delayed from year to year by considerations of *economy*, to which the heavy debts accumulating in the prosecution of public improvements, have constrained them to defer. But no doubt appears to have existed of the real utility and highly important practical bearings of judiciously conducted geological and chemical surveys. Indeed, notwithstanding the heavy incumbrances under which some of those states are now labouring, projects of such surveys are at this time under discussion in their legislatures; and there seems to be no doubt, that either now or at some early day, the necessary provisions will be made for commencing the investigations desired.

2. Witnessing the valuable results of these researches in Europe, and in some parts of the United States, we should of course anticipate similar benefits from enquiries of this nature conducted within our own territory. Nor would it be necessary, in order to feel convinced of the utility of such a survey as applied to Virginia, to refer in detail to those particulars in the physical character of the state, upon which it would bear with the most direct and prominent advantage. All are willing to admit the great extent and value and diversity of our mineral wealth, and at the same time to confess that its distribution through our territory, its precise boundaries in any one locality, its exact nature as ascertained by science, and its susceptibility of economical and profitable application to the purposes of commerce, manufactures, and the arts of life, are matters of which scarcely any thing as yet has been accurately determined. The mere surmises of ignorance on the imperfect observations of the inexperienced explorers who have examined without any adequate lights to direct the investigations, appear to have furnished nearly all the knowledge upon these points, of which we have as yet become possessed. To feel thus assured of the existence of a great variety of mineral riches within our territory, and at the same time, except in a few instances, to have availed ourselves but little of the benefits it proffers, and to know but little of its position, nature or extent, are certainly in themselves powerful reasons for the adoption of some scheme of systematic, minute and extensive research. But, however obviously the advantages of such surveys might be inferred from these considerations, in connection with the acknowledged benefits which other states have derived and are deriving from them, your committee have felt it incumbent to enquire more particularly into the specific bearing which enquiries of this nature would have upon all the great divisions of our territory. In attending to this point, a number of interesting particulars have come to their knowledge, some of which are perhaps not generally known, and all of which still further confirm them in the belief, that such a survey as the one in question, cannot fail to prove eminently advantageous to our state. Most of the facts here referred to, have been discovered by mere accident, and by persons seemingly unconscious of their importance; consequently, little or no improvement of them has been made, and no researches undertaken to ascertain their real extent or value. In advertent to the beneficial application of such a survey to the several great divisions of our territory, your committee feel at liberty to touch only on some of the more prominent particulars in which its utility would be felt; and, indeed, it is only in the actual progress, or at the most important of its practical bearings can be appreciated and understood. Discoveries of great general interest and of invaluable local importance, would, there is reason to believe, reward even the earlier efforts of those connected with the enterprise; and districts of the state, at present almost deserted from supposed meagreness of resources, would behold spread out beneath their soil, the rich earths, which were soon to diffuse fertility over their hills and plains, or the valuable rocks and ores from which enterprise was to derive new incentives to exertion.

3. Commencing with the tide water portion of the state, your committee would remark, that the vast marine deposit of shells and other calcareous matters which underlie a great part of this region, may be considered practically, as well as in a scientific aspect, as one of the most important features in the geology of the state. The exhausted soils of many of the eastern counties, are already exhibiting the most astonishing proofs of the fertility which

this calcareous matter is capable of bestowing, and it may be confidently expected, that when a more extensive and systematic attention to the employment of this manure shall have been adopted throughout eastern Virginia, a degree of agricultural wealth and prosperity will be realized, of which a few years since, or even at this time, it would be difficult to conceive. To the rapid general and successful extension of this ameliorating system, there can be no doubt that a geological and chemical examination, extended to all the eastern counties, would be in a high degree conducive; in most of them marl has already been discovered; cliffs of it appear on all our rivers, and sometimes for miles, an uninterrupted bed of this precious manure forms one or both of the confines of the stream. But of the composition of its numerous varieties, of the districts which they severally occupy, and of the value of various earths with which they are associated, but little general or systematic knowledge has been acquired. To one individual, the able editor of the Farmers' Register, the state is indebted for nearly all that has been done on the subject. But how important would it be to investigate the extent and character of this deposit more minutely; to trace it upwards from its first appearance near the mouths of our rivers; then, by transverse lines, to explore all the counties in its range, and at each step of the investigation to ascertain its agricultural value by chemical analysis.

Within the tide-water district also, but in a region to which the common marl does not generally extend, another deposit of even higher fertilizing properties than the former has recently been discovered. This substance, called green sand, from its consisting of granular particles of a green aspect when dry, is geologically an *older deposit* than that which embodies the ordinary shell marl. In the beds of the latter, however, in many situations, a very large percentage of the green sand has been discovered, and the value of marl is believed to be much increased by the presence of this ingredient. The extent of this immense green sand deposit is yet conjectural, but that it reaches, with perhaps no interruption, from the Potomac to the Roanoke, may be confidently asserted. It shews itself on our rivers at a distance varying from a few miles to 20 or 30 from the head of tide, and it may be interesting to remark that the geologist of Maryland, guided by the experience of those who ascertained its existence in Virginia, has recently discovered a continuation of the deposit throughout the neighboring state. Of its relative value in the different localities, nothing is yet known; respecting the depth and breadth of the deposit, scarcely anything has been ascertained. Here then would be an important field of geological and chemical enquiry, and one in which the agriculture of lower Virginia could not fail to be deeply interested.

Associated with this deposit, and generally forming the superior stratum, is an extensive formation of selenite or gypsum. Whether this be an invariable attendant of the green sand, is of course undetermined, since of that deposit so little is yet known—but so far as observation has yet extended, it would seem to be a general associate of the green sand, specimens from the Potomac, Rappahannock, Pamunkey and James rivers, agreeing in containing some portions of gypsum.

In this region too, a variety of clays suitable to different species of pottery, are known to exist, an examination of which would doubtless lead to the introduction or extension of an important branch of industry. *Alum earth* and *copperas earth*, of which immense quantities are found in Maryland, and applied to the manufacture of alum and green vitriol, exist also in this part of our state, and probably in great abundance. Bog iron ore, one of the most valuable of all the ores of that metal, would also be met with extensively. Bordering on this region, at its upper limit, a variety of valuable products might be expected. In the south especially the *secondary rocks* immediately adjacent to the *granite ledge*, would be deserving of particular attention. In this vicinity might be anticipated a third deposit of fertilizing marl, identical in position with the gunpowder marl of New Jersey. A stratum of magnesia earth has, within a few years, been discovered at one point along this line—and it is not improbable that its value, either in agriculture or the manufacture of epsom salts, may lead hereafter to its profitable employment. Chemical examination would determine the value of these various matters, and new incentives might thus be giv-

en to the manufacturing enterprise of this portion of the state. The several varieties of water furnished by springs and wells would also form a subject interesting to health, and in other respects practically useful.

4. The space extending from the granite ledge to the Blue Ridge, embracing all the varieties of primary rock, containing the yet imperfectly traced gold region, the bituminous coal fields, and a vast variety of other mineral wealth, is next to be considered. Here, to trace out the gold region entirely through the state, would be an important and useful work. From what is already known of this deposit, there is every reason to augur its great extent and value. Indications of this metal have been found even in Goochland, and at other points far removed from the supposed line of the formation. A systematic enquiry on the subject would evidently result in much practical advantage, not only by opening up new discoveries, but by preventing those ruinous expenditures which are occasionally incurred for want of the proper guides to enquiry and research. The coal fields of Goochland, Chesterfield and Powhatan, from which eastern Virginia has already reaped so many benefits, would present a most interesting subject of geological examination. To ascertain the dips and convolutions of the various strata overlying and subjacent to the coal, and to investigate more attentively than has yet been done, the line of out crop connected with the coal, might lead to discoveries of no small importance to the prosperity of the state. That the real extent of those coal beds is not yet accurately known, is evident from the discovery of indications of this mineral in situations at some distance from any of the workings; for instance, on the line of the contemplated Richmond and Fredericksburg rail-road.

In Prince Edward too, bituminous coal is found and there is reason to believe that the seam from which the specimens have been derived forms part of a very extensive basin of this mineral.—Nor is it improbable that between the Richmond and Prince Edward deposits, and in the same geological range towards the north, this valuable mineral might be brought to light. Among the granite and feldspar of the region we are now considering, valuable deposits of porcelain clay are already indicated. A stratum of this substance is known to exist in the vicinity of Charlottesville, and specimens have recently been obtained from a bed in Goochland, which in appearance, give promise of considerable value. That this earth will be found in many places throughout the region referred to, there can be no doubt. The rock feldspar, from which it is produced by the slow action of the elements, is an important constituent of our granite, and exists in some places in a separate mass. It is with this rock that the earth is mingled in certain proportions in the fabrication of porcelain; and the very beautiful material of this nature, now so successfully manufactured in Philadelphia, is formed of the clay and feldspar procured in the vicinity of that city and Wilmington, localities in the same geological range with the region in our state to which we now refer.

In this region too, will be found valuable beds of iron ore of various kinds, some of which are already known and wrought. Serpentine and magnesian rocks also occur, in connection with which the valuable ore from which chrome yellow is manufactured, may be expected to exist.—In the vicinity of the South-west and Buffalo mountain, on both sides, a variety of important minerals are embedded. The shale of this ridge in Amherst and other places, yields, by the action of the atmosphere, great quantities of green vitriol, which impregnating the water as it filters through the rock, gives rise to some of the most powerful chalybeate springs in the United States. To the east of this ridge a belt of blue limestone appears, which would seem to be a continuation of the Potomac marble. From the continuity of this narrow vein through Maryland, high up into Pennsylvania, it would appear to constitute a very important feature in the geology of this district.—It crosses the Potomac, and rises in one or two places before it appears very distinctly at Everettsville, and then shows itself very abundantly in Amherst, where it is associated with marble of very superior quality. On the eastern side of this belt, is a large vein of flint, which experience shows to be equal to the common gun flint. Copper occurs very abundantly on the west side of the Buffalo ridge, and would probably be found inter-

ruptedly in same range throughout the state. In the continuation of this line, it is found abundantly in Maryland, associated with iron and manganese. These metals would appear to be associated with it in Amherst. The vein of copper in this county was largely worked prior to the revolution, and the impression prevails that a valuable percentage of gold is contained in the ore.—Such is the fact in regard to a copper ore which is now wrought in New Jersey, and analysis might be usefully directed to this point with reference to the Virginia ore. The particulars here stated are only a few of what might be gleaned from the personal observations of intelligent farmers or scientific tourists, who have paid attention to the geology of this region, but they are abundantly sufficient, in the mind of your committee, to evince the advantages which this section of the state would derive from systematic geological and chemical enquiry.

5. The valley of Virginia would offer a multitude of valuable discoveries, and among them extensive beds of coal would certainly be numbered. The anthracite recently discovered in the counties of Berkeley, Augusta and Morgan, and the extensive mines of bituminous coal of Hampshire, indicate what may be anticipated from minute and judicious research. If we look to the inexhaustible deposits of this precious mineral, which the enterprise of Pennsylvania has brought to light, and with which, perhaps, more than any other of her vast mineral resources, she is now building up the permanent fabric of her wealth and power, with what satisfaction should we welcome a discovery which, properly improved, may lead to an equally enviable condition of prosperity in one of the loveliest and richest sections of our state. In this region, the noble ranges of the North and Warm Spring mountains, with their numerous subsidiaries, would furnish an almost unexplored field to the geologist. Valuable metallic ores, in addition to those already discovered, and new medicinal springs, would here reward his labors. The sandstones, limestones, slates and marbles, yet reposing unbroken in the hills, would all be subjects of interesting observation. He would examine also the rich saline deposit of the caves, and the gypsum with which it is sometimes abundantly associated. The beautiful and copious fountains in the Warm Spring valley, including the Warm, Hot, Sweet, Alum and other springs, would claim his scientific scrutiny. The other waters, such as those of Bath in Morgan county, and Augusta, would also be examined. These and a variety of other objects to which geological and chemical enquiry might be profitably directed in this region, have an importance which must give peculiar interest to the prosecution of such researches in the great valley of Virginia.

6. Beyond the Alleghany we behold a region of almost unparalleled natural riches. Here we have the vast bituminous coal formation of the west, as extensively displayed as in Pennsylvania; and in addition, salines and a gypseous formation with which even New York cannot compete.—The immense strata of this region, sweeping with a gentle inclination from the mountains, extend far west, until they reach the Mississippi in nearly horizontal planes. The ocean that once rested on this vast tract, besides the legible impressions of his former sway, visible in almost every rock, has left deep in the earth, and in some places extending to its surface, the rich treasures of salt with which his waves were once freighted. In some places, as at Abingdon, this saline matter would appear to exist beneath in massive form.—Amid the spurs of the Alleghanies are abundant evidences of coal: metallic ores, among which may be enumerated lead and iron, are also found in this western region. Here, too, are poured out many of those healing waters to which crowds of invalids now annually resort. In a word, this portion of the state teems with matters of interesting enquiry. Yet it is only at a few points that its treasures have been opened up, and but little certain is yet known of their relative arrangement, of their extent, or their comparative value. This vast territory is destined by its mineral riches alone to become at some future day, one of the most prosperous and wealthy districts of the state, and no part of Virginia is more deeply interested in procuring a geological survey.

7. Besides the numerous points of enquiry alluded to in the above brief review of our territory, there is one investigation which would be applicable to all sections of the state, and which would undoubtedly contribute to the general benefit of our

agriculture. We refer to a systematic analysis of all the important varieties of soil within the state. This would be a work of great labour, but would unquestionably repay the state one thousand fold.

8. Keeping [permanently in view the peculiar practical bearings by which such a survey should be directed, a proper attention should also be paid to those general and scientific relations, which the progress of the investigation would disclose. In many instances, the generalizations of science would be found of great utility in guiding observation; and the determination of many interesting questions of a purely scientific nature, would be incidental to the practical researches of the geological and chemical enquirer. The relative ages of the great formations of the state, might eventually be made out; the periods at which disturbing causes, at many points, broke up and distorted the stratification, and the relations of the various agencies which have formerly been in operation in our territory to those now in action, both as to quantity and kind, would all be elucidated in the progress of the survey. The geologists of Europe, are so well aware of the interest that attaches to this portion of the United States, on account of the diversity and extent of its formations, that they are, at this moment, looking with impatient anxiety for some systematic effort to unfold its true physical character, and to bring fully to light the treasures that lie hidden beneath its surface.

In the execution of the proposed geological and chemical survey, your committee would observe, in conclusion, that the most advisable plan would seem to be, to divide it into two parts: namely, 1st. A geological reconnaissance of the state, with a view to the general geological features of our territory, and to the chemical composition of its soils, minerals and mineral waters: and, 2d. A detailed geological survey of the various sections of the state. The first part of the plan would possess of itself a separate and independent value, would be attended with but little expense, and would furnish to a succeeding legislature, the most satisfactory means of estimating the value of a detailed survey, and of deciding or pausing at the point to which we should then have attained, or of proceeding directly to the execution of the entire scheme.

In conformity to these views, and with the object of advancing directly to the accomplishment of the first part of the plan, your committee beg leave, respectfully, to report the accompanying bill.

American Stone,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED CEMENT.

Longinus never made a truer remark than when he said a "democracy was the cradle of science." The unfettered mind, expanding to its utmost power of extension, under free laws and institutions, develops powers that lie dormant and repressed beneath the chains of a monarchy and despotism. Discoveries and invention are created in the combinations of thought, which seem almost magical and supernatural compared with the results of intellectual operations in governments of force. Our own country has demonstrated the truth of these remarks in her Franklin, her Fulton, Whitney, and many others, and in the astonishing rapidity with which she has applied and improved upon almost every useful art.

We now come to record another remarkable invention, which has before been slightly alluded to, but of which we can now, from our own personal observation of the specimens, and from further information obtained from the inventor, speak in more positive terms.—Mr. Obadiah Parker, a native of New Hampshire, and for many years past a respectable resident in Onondaga county, in our state, and now in this city, has after numerous experiments, discovered a composition stucco or cement—which, from a state of liquid mortar, hardens in a few days—say eight or ten—into a solid substance or stone, as impenetrable almost as granite, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. It is, apparently, chiefly of a calcareous nature, or like the hardest kinds of marble. Any color may be given to it; and it not only defies, but actually acquires greater density and solidity, and less brittleness, under the changes of the atmosphere. He has obtained a series of patents—and at Catskill, recently built, as a specimen, the wall of a small edifice eight feet high, which in eight days—recalling to mind the fable of Medusa, was perfectly petrified with its door, windows, &c., all of which is testified to by the owner to us per-

sonally, and by the certificate of the judges of the county and the principle citizens of the place. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such a discovery. It surpasses, without doubt, all other cements; and the material is so cheap, that entire houses, of any shape or dimensions, fortifications, canals, aqueducts, &c. may be thus built up in a few days, which would utterly supersede brick and stone, and effect a complete revolution in architecture. What will not art yet imitate and accomplish.

New York Star.

From the New York Cultivator.

A new material for making Pork.

We have long known that apples would fatten hogs, but until we received the following communication, it had never entered our mind, that *apple pomace* could be successfully employed for this purpose. The statement of our correspondent would have been more satisfactory, if the weight and value of the hogs, in the spring, or previous to their having been put up to fatten, had been stated. There is little doubt, however, that the apple pomace contributed essentially to augment the quantity of pork, and the more so in consequence of the cooking process, and as it did so, was manifestly clear gain.

"While addressing you, permit me to give you an account of my experiment on hogs this season. On the 15th October last, I shut up to fatten eleven hogs, about fifteen months old, and six shoats which were pigged on the 15th May last, having given to the whole nothing during the summer but the wash from the dairy, with a small orchard of about an acre and a half of ground, where they ate the premature apples that fell. I proceeded to fatten them by steaming six bushels of small potatoes with fourteen bushels of apple pomace, and one hundred weight of buckwheat canal [bran,] the whole incorporated well together while hot from the steamer with a wooden pounder, adding to the mixture the dairy wash, and supplying them with a plenty of charcoal and pure water. They were divided into three lots, and closely confined. I continued to give them this mixture until nine days before they were killed, during which latter period they were fed with corn. They were slaughtered on the first of December. The expense of fattening, and the product, in pork, pigs, &c. are as follows:

30 bushels small potatoes, at 2s. 1d.	\$9 37 1-2
8 cwt. buckwheat canal, 8s. per cwt.	8 00
21 1-2 bushels corn given the last 9 days, 13 43	
Apples pomace, say,	00 00
Total expense of food	\$30 80 1-2
Cr. By 36 cwt. 50 lbs. pork at \$5,	\$182 50
50 roasting pigs sold during sum.	50 00
6 shoats sold alive,	12 00
4 do. on hand, worth	6 00
	250 50
Deduct expense,	30 80
Balance,	\$219 70

Respectfully, THOS. MIDFORD.
Ball Farm, Hyde-Park, Jan. 1, 1835."

From the Turf Register.

Disease in a Young Pointer.

Mr. Editor:—Though personally unknown to you in your public capacity, as the conductor of a Sporting Magazine, I feel well acquainted. I have a young dog, (a pointer,) of great promise and value, which has been taken with a disease known here as the jerks. It appears as the sudden contraction of the muscles of a limb. It proceeds as I am induced to believe, from a slight attack of the common distemper. If you know of any remedy or could send me any pamphlet treating of the disease, you would confer a lasting favor on one who is fond of the pointer to extravagance, and who would most willingly oblige you in any possible way.

yours, J. M. P.

[We do not know that this dreadful effect of that most terrible disease, the distemper, can be cured. It were better to touch still deeper the spinal marrow, and put an end at once to his disorder and its miseries. The nervous affection results, no doubt, from some injury of the spine. We have lately sa-

ved the life of a very splendid young dog, presented to us by Mr. T. P. Gaskill of Philadelphia, by the valuable recipe communicated by a correspondent. *Common Salt*, a table spoonful dropped at the root of the tongue and the mouth kept closed until it dissolves. It will vomit immediately; if not sufficiently relieved, repeat the dose the next day or day after.]

Summary.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A large number of communications have been received. We feel grateful for them, and will bring them forward as fast as circumstances will permit. In the mean time we beg a continuance of such favors.

To Crito we say yes—one column to friends and foes; but confine yourselves to the subject—don't hack each other.

SLAVERY.—At a meeting of the Winthrop Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 2d inst. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. Messrs. Evans of our own State, Phillips and Jackson of Massachusetts, Slade of Vermont, and Dickson of New York, for the attention they have given to the petitions with which they have been intrusted, praying for the abolition of the Internal Slave trade, and of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and for their manly and well directed efforts to procure the action of Congress in reference to this important subject.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL. No. 31.—Mogg Megone, a Poem, by John Greenleaf Whittier, Part 1 & 2, with Notes. Catuca, or The Female Hermit; a South American Story. Reminiscences of a Rambler, No. 1, containing a notice of the habits of Alewives, Sketches of a Fishing Party, Trout Fishing, and Eagle Catching. Vision of Efeta, by Owen Stover. Andalusian Simplicity.—EDITORIAL. Mogg Megone. Miss Edgeworth on Education. Tremont Theatre. Music. Bid me not forget thy smile; never before published in this country.

The North Eastern Boundary.—It appears from the statement of Mr. Peel in the British House of Commons, on the 3d of March, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Robinson, that no progress whatever has been made in the new negotiation for the settlement of this controversy. Our government has proposed that there should be a new survey. The British Government has agreed to the proposal, provided certain preliminary articles can be agreed to. To this proposal no reply has been received. One of the preliminary articles related to the question whether the Bay of Fundy is to be considered a part of the Atlantic Ocean. In this question is involved the whole question in controversy.—Our government of course cannot admit that the Bay of Fundy, in the view in which it is referred to in the treaty, is not to be regarded as a part of the Atlantic Ocean, and it is apparent from the British Government raising the question, that they wish to regard it as not a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Boston Patriot.

Latest from France.—The packet ship *Francois 1*, which has arrived at New York from Havre, brings advices from Paris to the evening of March 12. The following extract of a letter, received in this city, from a source entitled to confidence, which we are permitted to copy, confirms the account of the reorganization of the French Ministry and of the favorable prospects of the indemnity bill.

PARIS, March 12, 1835.—We are informed today that the difficulties respecting the Ministry are at length surmounted, and that the following arrangement is made, which will appear in the *Moniteur* tomorrow. The Ministers remain as they were, with the changes of Mr. De Rigny being transferred to the War Department, and Mr. De Broglie appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. This will be favorable to the American question, and the report of the committee will probably be made in a few days, and we have no doubt that the law will be voted by a large majority.

A letter published in the New York papers states that the report of the Committee would be made on the 22d or 23d March, and adds, "No doubt whatever of its passage."

LONDON, March 13.—From Austria accounts have been received of considerable importance. The new Emperor has been found to possess the quality which all the world, who knew his weakness, had thought he was most wanting in—ductility. Whatever his private views in politics, or personal prepossessions against individual Ministers, he finds himself in a situation which, as he cannot control he has wisely brought himself to conform to. Prince Metternich is continued in his high trust; no appointments under him are to be disturbed; and no change whatever is to be made in the administration of public affairs. Prince Metternich is certainly the only man in his dominions upon whose co-operation the Emperor could safely count for a continuance of the present state of things.

From Switzerland the last accounts are still of a hostile character. In addition to the troops of Baden and Wurtemberg, which threatened the frontier, it would seem that Austria is adding its contingent to coerce the Cantons. A letter from Munich in one of the German Papers, states that it is intended to form a cordon of Austrian, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg troops in front of those parts which about upon Germany. In Baden they affect to dread an invasion from Switzerland. Differences exist between the Cantons as to the course to be pursued under such threatening circumstances, but in general the ancient military spirit of the people is boiling over with indignation at this aggression upon their national rights.

LONDON, March 13.—We have received, by express the Paris papers of Wednesday. No progress appears yet to be made in the Ministerial arrangements, and even speculation had begun to flag upon the subject. Of rumors, the latest in circulation was that the Duke de Broglie was to be the Chief of the Cabinet, and that the Ministry would be purely *Doctrinaire*. The King, it is supposed, obstinately refuses any compromise upon the subject of the amnesty.

MARSEILLES, March 5.—Eighty three deaths are registered, of which 31 are attributed to the cholera. The disease appears now stationary, and thus affords room for the presumption of its speedy removal.

The following letter is from the Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald. It is one day later than the preceding extracts, &c., in its second Postscript, announces the re-formation of the Ministers. It is also stated that an express had arrived in London, bringing the same intelligence:—

PARIS, March 12.—Four o'clock.—The Ministerial arrangements have at last been completed, M. de Broglie is to be President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. de Rigny has consented to hold the War Department until the arrival of Marshal Maison from St. Petersburg. All the other Ministers remain in their respective offices.

Zincography.—A process of printing from plates of zinc has lately been introduced into Europe, and seems likely to succeed. It is probable that *Lithography* has seen its best days. A late London paper gives the following account of this interesting circumstance:—

"The crayons, and all other processes, are the same as for lithographic drawing; but the mode of preparing the drawing for printing is a secret, and is different from lithography. Printing from zinc was attempted many years ago, both on the continent and in England; it was abandoned, we imagine, because the very great greediness of zinc for grease—and the crayons, &c. alluded to above are composed of greasy materials—was not discovered.

M. Breugnot lately re-introduced it in Paris; and several of his specimens have been shown in England as an inducement to some person to take out a patent for the invention. The process however adopted at the establishment of Messrs Day & Haghe, lithographers to the king, is not the same as the French method, but was communicated to those gentlemen by one of their printers, a Polish refugee. As far as they have tried it (and they have printed between two and three thousand from one plate,) it promises to give great satisfaction. One of the principle advantages from zincography is, that the very finest touches will print a great number. The drawings of amateurs and inexperienced persons will also be likely to be more successful, as draw-

ing on zinc is not attended with the timidity of drawing on stone. The plates are likewise very portable, and are not liable to the accidents from breakage, &c. to which lithographic stones are subject."

Marriages.

In Parsonsfield, Mr. Wingate Titcomb to Miss Lucady Fogg.

In Robbinston, Mr. John Fawett to Miss Mary Anderson.

In Buckfield, Mr. Isaac Bearce of Calais, to Miss Bethsheba Long.

Deaths.

In Stetson, Capt. Daniel Whittredge, aged 27.
In Miltown, (Calais,) Mrs. Eliza Turner, aged about 35.

In St. Stephen, N. B. Mr. Daniel Brown, aged 90.
Miss Catharine Brown, aged 54.

In Lubec, Martha, daughter of Ebenezer Oakes, Esq. aged 11 years.

In Alfred, Mrs. Joanna, wife of Mr. Lemuel Roberts of Waterboro, aged 24,

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 6.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 345 Beef Cattle, 28 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 225 Sheep, and 400 Swine—about 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were quick and last week's prices were fully sustained; we quote to correspond, viz. a few pairs at something above our quotations (say 12 a 25c); prime at 33 a 34s 6d; good at 30 a 32s 6d; thin at 24 a 28s.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at \$99, 95, 90, 73, 60 and \$55.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at \$20, 25, 27, 28, 30, 38, and \$45.

Sheep—We noticed sales at 24, 30, 36, 39s, and a few extraordinary fine at 54s.

Swine—Sales brisk; five or six hundred more could have been readily sold; lots to "peddle" were generally taken at 4 for sows and 6 for barrows, with the addition of a small premium; at retail, 6 for sows and 7 for barrows; large sizes (say 100 to 125) 1-2 to 1c less.

Cast Iron Ploughs,

Of Hitchcock's and Stone's make, for sale by
PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.
April 15, 1835.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Horses, Conqueror and Hickory, are reminded that they must make immediate payment,—delays are dangerous.

GEO. W. STANLEY.

Winthrop, April 12, 1835.

REMOVAL.

James Dealy—Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Winthrop and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by EZRA WHITMAN, JR. where he will be ready to wait on those who may favor him with their custom;—being a subscriber to the Report of Fashions as reported by Messrs. T. P. WILLIAMS & Co. of the City of New York, he will receive them as often as reported, which will enable him at all times to make garments in the latest style, and as well as can be done at Hallowell or Augusta, the assertions of those who patronize Mechanics at those places to the contrary notwithstanding.

He has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1835, for all kinds of garments now worn, viz:—Dress Coats—Waistcoats—Pantaloons—Frock Coats (different kinds)—Shooting, Military, Ball, Riding and Youth's Dresses, &c. &c.

CUTTING done in the neatest manner and warranted to fit, and no pains spared to have every garment from his shop done in the best manner.—Grateful for past patronage, a continuance is respectfully solicited.

Winthrop, April 15, 1835.

New-England Seed Store.

At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

Notice.

The subscriber will have a prime assortment of WOODWARD'S make PLOUGHS in season for use this spring. Also a number of Single Horse Waggon. He expects Mr. STONE to work with him, and will pay particular attention to horse shoeing. Other branches of custom work done up in good style at short notice.

Please give us a call.

Yours, &c.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

Black Morgan—From Vermont.

THAT champion of Morgan Horses will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the following places, viz: at A. Lane's Stable in Wayne Village, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; at Seth Beal's Stable at North Turner, on Tuesdays; and at Readfield Corner on Thursdays of each week, to commence the first week in May, and end the first week in July.

BLACK MORGAN was sired by the famous Horse Sherman Morgan; and is thought by good judges to be the most perfect horse ever sired by that noted horse.

Specimens of his stock may be seen at either of the above named places, and those in favor of improving their breed of Horses are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

TERMS.—Four Dollars by the Season or six dollars to ensure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the mare proves with foal; all favors gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers.

H. W. OWEN,
LEMUEL BARTLETT.

Wayne, March 31, 1835.

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now lives in Winthrop. Said farm is two miles from the village and about eight miles from Augusta, and was formerly known by the name of the Stephen Pullen Farm. It contains 100 acres, and is conveniently divided into tillage, pasturage, mowing and wood land. It is well watered—has near the house a good spring and two good wells of water. About 25 acres are first rate brook intervals. There is annually cut upon the farm about 35 tons of hay, 25 of it of the first quality. There is also about 8 acres of second growth Sugar maples, affording an excellent chance for the manufacture of maple sugar—probably 2000 or more trees now ready for tapping. The whole is offered on reasonable terms—one half of the purchase money down, and the remainder in good security in three annual payments.

WM. H. BEARCE.

Winthrop, April 8, 1835.

Notice.

Whereas my son, PHINEHAS HARMON FOSS, has left me without my consent. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. Any person employing said boy, I shall claim so much of his wages as the law allows in such cases.

PHINEHAS FOSS.

Livermore, April 1, 1835.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1835.

Austin Alden
William Brown
Martin Cushing
Lemuel Capen
Cordelia E. Danforth
Sarah Dearborn
Daniel McDuffie (2)
Joseph Fellows
Oliver Foster
Nathan Foster
Hannah Foster
Daniel A. Fairbanks
Abigail Gilson
Joseph Haselton
Lorane Higgins
Rev. J. Houghton
E. W. Hawk
Sally Kimball, care of
Nathl Kimball
J. Litchfield
Gorham Lace

Joshua Millet
Isaac N. Metcalf
Mary Jane Otis
Charles Pinkham (2)
Eliphalet and Nathan Packard
Ebenezer Packard
Aaron Palmer
Charles Robbins
John W. H. Rogers
Russel Shaw
Samuel Shaw
Ephraim K. Smart
Benjamin Stevens
Benjamin Southworth
Albert G. Scott (2)
Amasa Tinkham
David Titus
Eliza Williams
Samuel Wood (2)
Joel White, Jr.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Post Master.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of March, A. D. 1835,

LLOYD THOMAS, Executor of the last will and testament of HUSHAI THOMAS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of April, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

Notice.

S. CHANDLER has removed to the Store opposite the Factory. Calculating on building a Store, he is disposed to sell what goods he has on hand low, and very many at cost. He respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call.

Winthrop, April 8, 1835.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage.

C. B. MORTON.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees

and Plants, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Me. Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.



The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Peonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

Lost,

A Silver ever pointed PENCIL. The finder will much oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

Poetry.

The Grief of Sheridan,

ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

She is gone from this bosom, who gave
To its throbbings the gladness of life;
They have borne to the cold, cold grave,
My joy and my comfort—my wife.

Her smile was the May-morning clear,
Her look was the blue sky above,
Her mind was the flow'ry parterre;
And her bosom the temple of love.

Her voice was the music that flows
From the shell of the echo of joy;
And her eyes, like the fair star that throws
Benignity over the sky.

But May-morning's veiled in a shroud;
It hath dawned on me sweetly its last;
My blue sky the vapors becloud,
And my temple's laid waste by the blast.

They have borne my whole world to the tomb,
Of all earth, for me nothing appears,
But solitude, sorrow and gloom,
And the last of man's solaces—tears.

It is this latest solace I crave;
'Tis a tribute I owe to my love;
'Till I sleep by her side in the grave—
I would weep till I join her above.

Miscellany.

"Crowding."

In one of my excursions on the frontiers of Missouri, I came to a small log cabin, with some five or six acres under improvement surrounding the house. The usual salutations were soon ended, and I found the occupant of the retired spot, to be a man of the name of Rood, a Justice of the Peace in Gasconade county; a section of country well designated by the old woman's graphic sketch of her son's residence of "a few miles beyond the westward." The old man led my horse to the stable and returned to dinner: as he sat a stool up to a large stump which occupied the place of a table he said with that hospitable bluntness so peculiar to the inhabitants of the western wilds, "Perhaps stranger you'll sit up and skin a tater?" A good appetite wants no compliments; and in this case I think I used as few as a Yankee schoolmaster would in eating a luncheon with his scholar. After partaking of his bounty, I asked him how he liked the country, how long he had been there, &c. He answered, "I like the country well, but I am going to leave here." "You'll go to some place more convenient for schooling?" said I. "No," he rejoined, "No, I'm too much crowded—too much hampered up—I've no outlet—the range is all eat out—I'm too much crowded." "How," I responded, "crowded! who crowds you?" "Why, here's Burns—right down upon me—right down in my very teeth—struck right here! and then on the other side, I'm hampered up—they're crowding in they're jamming me out—the neighbors are too thick—I'll not stay here another season!" "Well Mr. Rood, how near are your neighbors," I asked. "Why, here's that drotted Burns stuck down here within fifteen miles; and then on the other side they're not much farther. I'll never live where a neighbor can come to my house and go home the same day!" Poor man! thought I, as I left his dwelling to resume my journey, you would not call this "crowding" if your family formed one of the layers where six or eight live one above another.

But on reflection, I find there are others "crowded" and "hampered up" as well as Mr. Rood.

Alexander was so "crowded" that after conquering the world, he wept for another to conquer.

Napoleon was so "crowded" in France, that Moscow appeared the only breathing place; and when he came in possession he found not as much elbow room as Mr. Rood had.

In our own country we are all "crowded." A trip of 500 miles to Pittsburg, 1100 to the mouth of the Ohio, and 1100 to New Orleans, is not "outlet" enough—it is a mere morning visit. The mouth

of Columbia or Gulf of California are the only country places for a family.—*Buffalo Redoubican.*

Keep your Boys in the House Evenings.

This is duty which many parents seem almost entirely to overlook. If they can get rid of the noise of their boys, and be left to pursue their avocations in peace, they do not stop to inquire where the children are, or are easy, as they are only in the next street, playing with other boys. But O how often is it, that in this way, is laid the foundation of vices which mar the future character, which in their progress, destroy both the body and soul. Here away from parental restraint, often commences the first oath. I once asked a boy who was conversant in these scenes, but who had not got so far in evil as some of his companions, whether there was much *swearing* among the boys in the streets? He replied 'Some.' I asked further is there the most swearing in the day time, or in the evening? Without hesitation he answered, 'in the evening.' This was as I had suspected. I asked him why it was so? He replied, he did not know. I presume it was a subject on which he had not reflected, and only spoke the *fact* as it was recalled to his mind by my question. But I could not help thinking, that the darkness of evening, the greater number which collect together, and the feeling that they are then more secure from the observation of others, is the cause; and these evening gatherings are particularly unfavorable to the morals of our youth. How can parents who have the least regard to the morals of their children, suffer them to be exposed to such baneful influences? Better would it be for their families, and for the community at large, if they would devote their *evenings* to their children, though other things should be neglected. We have spoken of the vice of swearing only—but this stands not alone. The evil practice of smoking tobacco, is another thing extensively learned by boys thus congregating together in the street evenings. Their is a practice, which in time usually leads to intemperance. Cold water has a vapid and disagreeable taste to those who become established in segar-smoking, and something stronger is sought after, to satisfy this corrupt taste. He that would spare himself the pain of beholding his son when full grown, the victim of intemperance and profaneness would do well to place an early restraint on his acquiring a love of tobacco, and a frequent mingling with sinful companions in the street evenings. O that paternal obligation may be more deeply felt, and that one parent may help, and not hinder another in the great work.—*Essex N. Register.*

A Dog Story.—Last week a large Newfoundland dog, kept in a tan yard in the Northern Liberties, had persuaded a small dog to play with him, and while they were amusing themselves, the smaller animal was accidentally rolled into an open tan-pit, in which the water was quite deep, though it did not reach within eighteen inches of the edge of the vat. The little fellow floundered about terribly, but could not get out, and the large dog could not reach him. Some of the workmen saw the whole occurrence, and felt disposed to watch at a distance the movements of the Newfoundland dog. He ran round the vat in great concern, then hastened to the building where the men had been, but they were not to be found. He then ran back and took another mournful look at his little play mate, and then tried again for help. None was to be had, and matters were becoming desperate in the vat. The Newfoundland dog then selected a place at the edge of the vat, where some of the tan had been removed, and where the edge was not more than twenty inches above the water. He then stretched himself out, and thrust his fore feet down to the water, edging himself along with care, so as not to lose his balance and fall in himself. This was a matter of nice calculation, as the weight of the puppy was to be added to that of his head and shoulders. At length he appeared to have adjusted the weight to his mind. He then reached out and took the little dog with a strong grip in his fore paws, and being unable, of course, to rise up with that weight hanging over the edge of the pit, he drew himself back with great efforts, and after considerable exertions, succeeded in landing the half-drowned dog in safety—and great and sincere was the joy manifested by both animals at the fortunate deliverance.—*United States Gazette.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

Parlour Magazine.

A weekly paper, devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts—the Drama—the Fashions—Tales—Essays—Biographical Sketches—the History of Woman—Works, &c. &c.—and Embellished with superior Engravings—Fine Wood Cuts—Plates of the Fashions, and Music.—Price THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE PARLOUR MAGAZINE is now in the meridian of its popularity; and is inspiring hopes without a shadow, and cloudless prospects without a horizon, continue to cheer it on its way, we may reasonably anticipate for it a long day of triumph.

For general appearance, mechanical arrangement and typographical execution, it may justly assert its claims to rank among the most beautiful periodicals of the United States.

The Literary department is contributed to by many of the ablest writers in the country—men whose names, if they would give us permission to use them, would save us the trouble of circulating our claims on the public through the medium of a prospectus.

For Selections, the literary gardens of all America and half Europe are open to us; so that if we fail in this particular, the fault must be only attributed to our want of taste.

The "Fashions" shall meet with all due attention. We have made arrangements to obtain the earliest intelligence from London and Paris, in respect to the various changes, which shall be inserted as soon as received.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE shall be occasionally embellished with beautiful engravings, upon interesting subjects, and plates of the newest fashions, plain or colored, as circumstances will permit; besides wood cuts in great variety, and a piece of original or well selected music, at least twice a month.

* * Highly finished portraits of all the great British and American Poets, from Chaucer downwards are in preparation, and will appear in the Magazine from time to time with a general critique on the author's works annexed to each; the head and review of Shakespear will be forthcoming in February and Bryant's will follow. To this paragraph we would especially call the reader's attention, as the undertaking is one of great interest, expense and labor.—The likenesses shall be taken from portraits by the best masters.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE is printed on super-royal paper, in quarto form, and stitched in a handsome cover.

JOHN M. MOORE.

Office 67 Liberty Street, New York.

April 2, 1835.

Farms in Bradford—For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me.
Bradford, February, 1835.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

April, 1835.